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Ordinarily it appears here in numbers by February 15 to 22, the earliest record I have being February 8. In the spring of 1920 the grackles were plentiful by February 26, when the coldest weather of the season came, lasting until March 8. I am strongly inclined to believe that they remigrated, for in that time only two or three were seen, and they did not again become common until March 12.

I have never noticed this condition about the birds which come in late March or the early days of April. Regardless of Easter storms, late snow flurries, or long-continued cloudy, cold weather, the Chimney Swift and Purple Martin stay, even though I fear they often approach starvation.

GORDON WILSON.

Bowling Green, Ky.

Freakish Nesting Habits.—Of the 45 or 50 birds which are regular summer residents here four or five have odd habits choosing sites for nesting. While the migration is on I have found a few Prairie Warblers in several localities in the territory I have studied, a circle about eight or nine miles in diameter, with Bowling Green as its center. In nesting time, however, I have never been able to see the Prairie Warbler outside of a little side valley opening into the valley of the Big Barren River and about three miles from town. Many other places around here have the same general characteristics: shrubby fields, brier and honeysuckle tangles, with wooded hills in the background, but no other place seems to please the Prairie Warbler.

The Bachman Sparrow is a little less choice about its nesting grounds, but I have been unable to find it in the nesting season except in three places, two of them fairly near each other, but more than three miles from the other one.

The range of hills overlooking the valley where the Prairie Warbler nests is the only breeding ground I know of the Kentucky Warbler, though there are dozens of hills near here very similar to this range.

Another bird which belongs to this group is the Oven-bird, which is confined to the range of hills mentioned above, and another, three or four miles from the first and across the river from it.

This season I intend to investigate this as one of my problems and hope to arrive at some conclusions concerning this unique habit among these species.

Bowling Green, Ky.

GORDON WILSON.

Notes from Lake County.—I am pleased to record an occurrence of the Double-crested Cormorant on October 9, 1920. As I

mounted the stones of a breakwater at the lake and looked down on the other side, I was surprised beyond measure to see an immature of the species seated on one of the lower stones just below me. After a sufficient study of the bird I had a difficult time in driving it far enough out into the lake to have it escape the shot of the first hunter that happened along, as its perch was not twenty feet from shore. Looking back afterwards I saw it swim back and fly up to its original rock. Later on some fishermen succeeded in driving it far out on the water, and as it could not be located the next morning, I trust it escaped the fate usually meted out to any large or strange bird.

On August 10, 1920, while watching the Bronzed Grackles winging leisurely along to their roost in long extended flocks of hundreds, and the Cowbirds in swifter, undulating bunches like bands of galloping outlaws, a bunch of twenty "black birds" passed by whose short tails, swift flight and perfect unison of movement of the members of the flock made me at once suspect them to be Starlings. Visiting the roost itself an evening or so later a few were seen and readily identified, but I find it difficult to approach the more easily frightened Starlings among the thousands of Grackles and Cowbirds. Early in October I tried the expedient of climbing a tree in the roost and looking down upon the thorn trees as the birds settled in for the night. This was highly successful and I got excellent views of many of the birds, now in winter plumage. Towards dusk, when patterns were more obvious than colors, the Starlings had a striking resemblance to undersized Flickers. This was also remarked upon later by a friend who also visited the place. It was impossible to obtain any exact count of their numbers, but there were surely between fifty and one hundred; which seems to say that the day is not far distant when the Starling will be a common Ohio bird.

E. A. DOOLITTLE.

Painesville, Ohio.

Fall Migration in Northwestern Nebraska in 1920.

With a view to continuing the observations on the fall bird migration begun in September, 1919, in northwestern Nebraska, Mr. C. E. Mickel and the writer returned to the Monroe Canyon region of Sioux county, Nebraska, on September 26, 1920, and remained until October 9. During this period sixty-one species were recorded. Since only sixty-eight species were recorded the preceding year during the more favorable season, September 6-20, we considered the list rather good. Some of the more interesting observations follow:

Mountain Plover: On September 27, while crossing a strip